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NEWS 3	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS 5	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS 6	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS 7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS 10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS 11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS 12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS 13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAplus
NEWS 14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS 15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS 16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS 17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS 18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS 19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS 20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS 21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus

NEWS EXPRESS	DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2004 (20040202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s imidacloprid
L1         1279 IMIDACLOPRID

=> s premethrin
L2            1 PREMETHRIN

=> s l1 and l2
L3            0 L1 AND L2

=> s pyrethroid
L4         6094 PYRETHROID

=> s l1 and l4
L5           39 L1 AND L4

=> s l5 and insects
         29191 INSECTS
L6            4 L5 AND INSECTS

=> s l5 and acarids
           195 ACARIDS
L7            1 L5 AND ACARIDS

=> s l5 and composition
        611748 COMPOSITION
L8            0 L5 AND COMPOSITION
```

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=> s l5 and treatment
       1869939 TREATMENT
L9            6 L5 AND TREATMENT

=> s l9 1-6 ibib hitstr abs
MISSING OPERATOR L9 1-6
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l9 1-6 ibib hitstr abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:275733  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:274825
TITLE:                    Seed treatment with combinations of
                          insecticides
INVENTOR(S):              Asrar, Jawed; Kohn, Frank C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Monsanto Technology, LLC, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   3
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2002028186      A2   20020411       WO 2001-US42444  20011002
     WO 2002028186      A3   20030313
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2002115565      A1   20020822       US 2001-968175   20011001
     US 6660690         B2   20031209
     AU 2002013435      A5   20020415       AU 2002-13435    20011002
     EP 1322166         A2   20030702       EP 2001-981818   20011002
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                  US 2000-238485P  P  20001006
                                        US 2001-968175   A  20011001
                                        WO 2001-US42444  W  20011002
```

AB A method of preventing damage to the seed and/or shoots and foliage of a plant by a pest includes treating the seed from which the plant grows with a compn. that includes a combination of at least one pyrethrin or synthetic **pyrethroid** and at least one other insecticide selected from oxadiazine deriv., a chloronicotinyl, a nitroguanidine, a pyrrol, a pyrazone, a diacylhydrazine, a triazole, a biol./fermn. product, a phenylpyrazole, an organophosphate and a carbamate. It is preferred that when the other insecticide is an oxadiazine deriv., the **pyrethroid** is selected from the group consisting of taufluvalinate, flumethrin, trans-cyfluthrin, kadethrin, bioresmethrin, tetramethrin, phenothrin, empenthrin, cyphenothrin, prallethrin, imiprothrin, allethrin and bioallethrin. The **treatment** is applied to the unsown seed. In

another embodiment, the seed is a transgenic seed having at least one heterologous gene encoding for the expression of a protein having pesticidal activity against a first pest and the compn. has activity against at least one second pest.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:839303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:49713
TITLE: **Pyrethroid** resistance and cross-resistance in the German cockroach, Blattella germanica (L)
AUTHOR(S): Wei, Yuping; Appel, Arthur G.; Moar, William J.; Liu, Nannan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849-5413, USA
SOURCE: Pest Management Science (2001), 57(11), 1055-1059
CODEN: PMSCFC; ISSN: 1526-498X
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A German cockroach (Blattella germanica (L)) strain, Apyr-R, was collected from Opelika, Alabama after control failures with **pyrethroid** insecticides. Levels of resistance to permethrin and deltamethrin in Apyr-R (97- and 480-fold, resp., compared with a susceptible strain, ACY) were partially or mostly suppressed by piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and S,S,S,-tributylphosphorotrithioate (DEF), suggesting that P 450 monooxygenases and hydrolases are involved in resistance to these two pyrethroids in Apyr-R. However, incomplete suppression of **pyrethroid** resistance with PBO and DEF implies that one or more addnl. mechanisms are involved in resistance. Injection, compared with topical application, resulted in 43- and 48-fold increases in toxicity of permethrin in ACY and Apyr-R, resp. Similarly, injection increased the toxicity of deltamethrin 27-fold in ACY and 28-fold in Apyr-R. These data indicate that cuticular penetration is one of the obstacles for the effectiveness of pyrethroids against German cockroaches. However, injection did not change the levels of resistance to either permethrin or deltamethrin, suggesting that a decrease in the rate of cuticular penetration may not play an important role in **pyrethroid** resistance in Apyr-R. Apyr-R showed cross-resistance to **imidacloprid**, with a resistance ratio of 10. PBO **treatment** resulted in no significant change in the toxicity of **imidacloprid**, implying that P 450 monooxygenase-mediated detoxication is not the mechanism responsible for cross-resistance. Apyr-R showed no cross-resistance to spinosad, although spinosad had relatively low toxicity to German cockroaches compared with other insecticides tested in this study. This result further confirmed that the mode of action of spinosad to insects is unique. Fipronil, a relatively new insecticide, was highly toxic to German cockroaches, and the multi-resistance mechanisms in Apyr-R did not confer significant cross-resistance to this compd. Thus, we propose that fipronil could be a valuable tool in integrated resistance management of German cockroaches.
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:5868 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:143252
TITLE: Developing and implementing insecticide resistance management practices in cotton ICM programmes in India
AUTHOR(S): Russell, D. A.; Kranthi, K. R.; Surulivelu, T.; Jadhav, D. R.; Regupathy, A.; Singh, J.

09727117

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich, Kent, ME4 4TB, UK
SOURCE: BCPC Conference--Pests & Diseases (2000), (Vol. 1), 205-212
CODEN: BCDCAE
PUBLISHER: British Crop Protection Council
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Pyrethroid**, organophosphate, carbamate and cyclodiene resistance levels for the cotton bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera) have been monitored routinely at sites throughout India since 1993 using discriminating dose assays. Resistance by H. armigera and other pests to commonly used insecticides is a severe constraint to cotton prodn. in India. An integrated crop management strategy was developed aimed at maximizing profit while minimizing insecticide use and the impact of insecticide resistance. Appropriate varieties and agronomy, plus seed **treatment** where necessary, allow the first foliar insecticides to be delayed until at least 70 days from planting. Insecticides for fruit and leaf feeders are then rotated, taking account of seasonal shifts in their efficacy and the pest spectrum faced; with endosulfan first, followed by particular organophosphates, leaving one to two **pyrethroid** sprays until the late season when pink bollworm is also present. This system (customized for the different regions of India) was demonstrated in village participatory trials, reaching 24 villages across four states in 1998-9. In all areas the quantity of insecticide a.i. used was reduced by >29%; yields increased substantially and net profit rose $40 to $226/ha when compared with farmers not in the schemes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:785198 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:58562
TITLE: Toxic effect of pesticides on the larvae of Chrysoperla carnea
AUTHOR(S): Toda, Seishi; Kashio, Tomotoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kumamoto Prefectural Plant Protection Office, Koushimachi, Japan
SOURCE: Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukaiho (1997), 43, 101-105
CODEN: KBKKDW; ISSN: 0385-6410
PUBLISHER: Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The toxic effect of 34 insecticides, 6 acaricides and 9 fungicides on the 1st instar larvae of Chrysoperla carnea were tested by 2 methods, a direct dipping test and a residual contact test at 25.+-.1.degree. in the lab. In the former method, larvae were dipped in aq. dilns. of the pesticide. In the latter method, larvae were reared on cucumber leaves with insects treated with the aq. dilns. Among **pyrethroid**-group insecticides, ethofenprox, permethrin and cypermethrin showed high toxicity, but 5 other insecticides showed low toxicity. Although three carbamate-group insecticides showed high toxicity to the insect larvae, pirimicarb showed no toxicity. All organophosphate-group insecticides except DEP showed high toxicity. Insect growth regulator-group insecticides, flufenoxuron, teflubenzuron and chlorfluazuron, showed no toxicity within 48 h of **treatment**, but showed high mortality after 96 h. Tebufenozide, buprofezin and pyriproxyfen were not toxic. Chloronicotinyl-group insecticides, nitenpyram, **imidacloprid** and acetamiprid showed low toxicity by a dipping test, but showed high toxicity by a residual contact test. Acaricides and fungicides shows no

toxicity.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:511131 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:161084
TITLE: Use of **imidacloprid** and newer generation synthetic pyrethroids to control the spread of barley yellow dwarf luteovirus in cereals
AUTHOR(S): McKirdy, S. J.; Jones, R. A. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Pathology Group, Agriculture Western Australia, Perth, 6151, Australia
SOURCE: Plant Disease (1996), 80(8), 895-901
CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917
PUBLISHER: American Phytopathological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In seven field expts. with wheat and oats sown in autumn, insecticides were applied to control aphids and thereby diminish the spread of aphid-transmitted barley yellow dwarf luteovirus (BYDV). Disease progress was followed over time by ELISA (ELISA) on leaf samples using antiserum specific to BYDV serotype PAV. Two foliar applications of either of two newer generation synthetic **pyrethroid** insecticides, alpha-cypermethrin or beta-cyfluthrin, sprayed before flag leaf emergence and at rates as low as 12.5 g a.i./ha, decreased spread of BYDV by up to 75% and increased grain yields by up to 41%. These pyrethroids were more effective in decreasing BYDV spread than foliar applications of pirimicarb (150 g a.i./ha) or dimethoate (320 g a.i./ha), two applications of which decreased BYDV spread by up to 45% and increased grain yield by up to 14%. Seed **treatment** with **imidacloprid** (70 g a.i./ha) delayed BYDV spread in wheat and oats for up to 6 wk after plant emergence. When **imidacloprid** seed dressing was followed by two foliar sprays of alpha-cypermethrin, BYDV incidence was decreased by up to 88%, and grain yield was increased by up to 76%. The predominant colonizing aphid species was Rhopalosiphum padi. Dressing seed with **imidacloprid** and/or foliar applications of the synthetic pyrethroids markedly decreased the nos. of aphids. Nos. colonizing plants were mostly lower than 10 per tiller on nontreated plots, suggesting the grain yield increases resulting from insecticide application were due to control of BYDV rather than to decreased aphid feeding damage. To minimize BYDV-induced grain yield losses in autumn-sown cereals, protection by insecticides should be provided from soon after plant emergence until the twelfth week of plant growth.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:201703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:201703
TITLE: Field evaluation of **imidacloprid** as an insecticidal seed **treatment** in sugar beet and cereals with particular reference to virus vector control
AUTHOR(S): Schmeer, H. E.; Bluett, D. J.; Meredith, R.; Heatherington, P. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agrochem. Bus. Group, Bayer UK, Bury St Edmunds/Suffolk, IP32 7AH, UK
SOURCE: Brighton Crop Protection Conference--Pests and Diseases (1990), (1), 29-36
CODEN: BCPDED; ISSN: 0955-1506
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The trials conducted with **imidacloprid** pelleted seed in the UK

have shown in 1989 and 1990, with an unusually high aphid pressure and incidence of virus yellows, better and longer lasting control of Myzus persicae in sugar beet than the std. aldicarb granule; against Aphis fabae **imidacloprid** was equal to the std. The redn. of virus yellows infection incidence was at least as good as that achieved by aldicarb. In trials harvested in 1989 on the Continent the control of virus vectors increased sugar yields over untreated and std. seed treatments. Besides aphids the whole complex of soil pests, and also other leaf pests, are equally or better controlled with **imidacloprid** than with carbofuran or aldicarb (Atomaria lineatus, Blaniulus guttulatus, Agriotes lineatus, Pegomya hyoscyami). In high risk areas for barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) on the British South and South-West coast, **imidacloprid** seed **treatment** controlled aphids and BYDV as effectively as a well timed **pyrethroid** spray.

=> d l5 ibib hitstr abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:919887 CAPLUS
TITLE: Conserving vedalia beetle, Rodolia cardinalis (Mulsant) (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), in citrus: a continuing challenge as new insecticides gain registration
AUTHOR(S): Grafton-Cardwell, Elizabeth E.; Gu, Ping
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, CA, 92521, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2003), 96(5), 1388-1398
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of insecticides used for California citrus pest management were evaluated using larval and adult stages of vedalia beetle, Rodolia cardinalis (Mulsant). This predatory beetle is essential for control of cottony cushion scale Icerya purchasi (Williston) (Homoptera: Margarodidae) in San Joaquin Valley citrus. When adult beetles were exposed to treated citrus leaves, adult survival was significantly reduced by the foliar neonicotinoid **imidacloprid** and the **pyrethroid** cyfluthrin. Progeny prodn. was significantly reduced by **imidacloprid**, cyfluthrin, fenpropathrin, and buprofezin. Buprofezin, pyriproxifen, and foliar **imidacloprid** also significantly reduced successful development of larvae into the adult stage. When vedalia stages were fed insecticide-treated cottony cushion scale reared on Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) Ait, toxic effects were more severe than contact toxicity alone. Adult beetle survival was most profoundly reduced by the pyrethroids and to a lesser extent the foliar neonicotinoids acetamiprid and **imidacloprid**. Progeny prodn. and larval development to adulthood were reduced by all insecticides but were most severely affected by pyriproxifen and the pyrethroids. Systemically applied neonicotinoids were toxic to vedalia larvae feeding on cottony cushion scale that had ingested these insecticides. These data demonstrate that IGRs, neonicotinoid insecticides, and **pyrethroid** insecticides have a significant, neg. impact on vedalia beetles. Depending on the rate of insecticide used, the no. and timing of applications, and the level of coverage of the tree, disruption of vedalia can be minimized. However, the situation is made difficult when pests such as citrus thrips Scirtothrips citri (Moulton) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), forktailed bush katydid Scuddaria furcata Brunner von

Wattenwyl (Orthoptera: Tettigoiniidae), or glassy-winged sharpshooter Homalodisca coagulata Say (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) require these pesticide treatments during periods of vedalia beetle activity.
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l6 1-4 ibib hitstr abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:428625 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:1950
TITLE: Compositions for control of parasitic **insects** and acarids comprising a combination of pyrethroids and chloronicotinyl compounds
INVENTOR(S): Arther, Robert G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002043494	A2	20020606	WO 2001-US44084	20011126
WO 2002043494	A3	20020822		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002103233	A1	20020801	US 2000-727117	20001130
AU 2002017851	A5	20020611	AU 2002-17851	20011126
BR 2001015777	A	20030916	BR 2001-15777	20011126
EP 1349456	A2	20031008	EP 2001-998203	20011126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-727117 A 20001130
WO 2001-US44084 W 20011126

AB A compn. for control of parasitic **insects** and acarids, comprising a combination of pyrethroids and chloronicotinyl compds.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:839303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:49713
TITLE: **Pyrethroid** resistance and cross-resistance in the German cockroach, Blattella germanica (L)
AUTHOR(S): Wei, Yuping; Appel, Arthur G.; Moar, William J.; Liu, Nannan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849-5413, USA
SOURCE: Pest Management Science (2001), 57(11), 1055-1059
CODEN: PMSCFC; ISSN: 1526-498X
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A German cockroach (Blattella germanica (L)) strain, Apyr-R, was collected from Opelika, Alabama after control failures with **pyrethroid** insecticides. Levels of resistance to permethrin and deltamethrin in Apyr-R (97- and 480-fold, resp., compared with a susceptible strain, ACY) were partially or mostly suppressed by piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and S,S,S,-tributylphosphorotrithioate (DEF), suggesting that P 450 monooxygenases and hydrolases are involved in resistance to these two pyrethroids in Apyr-R. However, incomplete suppression of **pyrethroid** resistance with PBO and DEF implies that one or more addnl. mechanisms are involved in resistance. Injection, compared with topical application, resulted in 43- and 48-fold increases in toxicity of permethrin in ACY and Apyr-R, resp. Similarly, injection increased the toxicity of deltamethrin 27-fold in ACY and 28-fold in Apyr-R. These data indicate that cuticular penetration is one of the obstacles for the effectiveness of pyrethroids against German cockroaches. However, injection did not change the levels of resistance to either permethrin or deltamethrin, suggesting that a decrease in the rate of cuticular penetration may not play an important role in **pyrethroid** resistance in Apyr-R. Apyr-R showed cross-resistance to **imidacloprid**, with a resistance ratio of 10. PBO treatment resulted in no significant change in the toxicity of **imidacloprid** , implying that P 450 monooxygenase-mediated detoxication is not the mechanism responsible for cross-resistance. Apyr-R showed no cross-resistance to spinosad, although spinosad had relatively low toxicity to German cockroaches compared with other insecticides tested in this study. This result further confirmed that the mode of action of spinosad to **insects** is unique. Fipronil, a relatively new insecticide, was highly toxic to German cockroaches, and the multi-resistance mechanisms in Apyr-R did not confer significant cross-resistance to this compd. Thus, we propose that fipronil could be a valuable tool in integrated resistance management of German cockroaches.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:183889 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:240732
TITLE: Synergistic insecticidal and wood preservative compositions
INVENTOR(S): Asai, Takehito; Okumura, Kenya; Shizawa, Toshiyasu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 829203	A1	19980318	EP 1997-307024	19970910
EP 829203	B1	20021218		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2214952	AA	19980311	CA 1997-2214952	19970909
AU 9736872	A1	19980319	AU 1997-36872	19970909
AU 728200	B2	20010104		
US 5935943	A	19990810	US 1997-926372	19970909

JP 11029419	A2	19990202	JP 1997-244944	19970910
JP 3172698	B2	20010604		
ES 2187730	T3	20030616	ES 1997-307024	19970910
HK 1006215	A1	20030509	HK 1998-105511	19980617
US 6022881	A	20000208	US 1999-281712	19990330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-240118 A 19960911
JP 1997-126988 A 19970516
US 1997-926372 A3 19970909

AB The presence of isobornyl thiocyanoethyl ether exerts a synergistic effect on the insecticidal activity against harmful wood-eating **insects** of certain known insecticides, such as **imidacloprid**, phenylpyrazole derivs., pyrethroids and non-ester **pyrethroid** insecticides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:785198 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:58562
TITLE: Toxic effect of pesticides on the larvae of Chrysoperla carnea
AUTHOR(S): Toda, Seishi; Kashio, Tomotoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kumamoto Prefectural Plant Protection Office, Koushimachi, Japan
SOURCE: Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukaiho (1997), 43, 101-105
CODEN: KBKKDW; ISSN: 0385-6410
PUBLISHER: Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The toxic effect of 34 insecticides, 6 acaricides and 9 fungicides on the 1st instar larvae of Chrysoperla carnea were tested by 2 methods, a direct dipping test and a residual contact test at 25.+-.1.degree. in the lab. In the former method, larvae were dipped in aq. dilns. of the pesticide. In the latter method, larvae were reared on cucumber leaves with **insects** treated with the aq. dilns. Among **pyrethroid** -group insecticides, ethofenprox, permethrin and cypermethrin showed high toxicity, but 5 other insecticides showed low toxicity. Although three carbamate-group insecticides showed high toxicity to the insect larvae, pirimicarb showed no toxicity. All organophosphate-group insecticides except DEP showed high toxicity. Insect growth regulator-group insecticides, flufenoxuron, teflubenzuron and chlorfluazuron, showed no toxicity within 48 h of treatment, but showed high mortality after 96 h. Tebufenozide, buprofezin and pyriproxyfen were not toxic. Chloronicotinyl-group insecticides, nitenpyram, **imidacloprid** and acetamiprid showed low toxicity by a dipping test, but showed high toxicity by a residual contact test. Acaricides and fungicides shows no toxicity.

=> d l2 ibib hitstr abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:16042 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:16042
TITLE: Laboratory evaluation of new insecticides for control of redbacked cutworm larvae
AUTHOR(S): McDonald, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Stn., Agric. Canada, Lethbridge, AB, T1J 4B1, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1981), 74(5), 593-6

09727117

CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Sixteen insecticides were evaluated as oral toxicants for control of 5th-stage larvae of Euxoa ochrogaster. Of 8 pyrethroids, 6 were more toxic than endrin [72-20-8] and all were more toxic than chlorpyrifos. Their order of toxicity was deltamethrin [52918-63-5] > FMC 26021 [(5-benzyl-3-furyl)methyl(+)-cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate] [35764-59-1] > permetrhin [52645-53-1] > AC 222705 [(.+-.)cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl(.+-.)-4-(difluoromethoxy)-.alpha.-(1-methylethyl)-benzeneacetate] [70124-77-5] = cypermethrin [52315-07-8] > fenpropanate [39515-41-8] > endrin > fenvalerate [51630-58-1] > FMC 18739 [(5-benzyl-3-furyl)methyl(+)-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate [28434-01-7] > chlorpyrifos [2921-88-2]. Deltamethrin was 13- and 29-fold more toxic than endrin and chlorpyrifos, resp., and 6 other organophosphorus insecticides included in these tests varied from 1/3 to 1/10 as toxic as endrin. The pyrethroids were 1.4- to 6.6-fold more toxic as contact poisons, and all were more toxic than the stds., with deltamethrin 50- and 166-fold more toxic than endrin and chlorpyrifos, resp. In greenhouse tests on wheat with mature 6th-stage larvae, deltamethrin gave the most effective control at 0.07 kg/ha. **Premethrin** gave better control as a foliar spray than bare-soil application. Cypermethrin and fenvalerate were less effective and would require rates in excess of 0.14 kg/ha. Endrin at 0.28 kg/ha gave equiv. control as a foliar or bare-soil treatment, whereas chlorpyrifos at 0.56 kg/ha was less effective and was unsatisfactory when applied to bare soil.

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☐	L2	L1 abd acarids	0
☐	L3	L1 and acarids	50
☐	L4	L1 and insects	488
☐	L5	L4 and l3	50
☐	L6	L5 and premethrin	0
☐	L7	l5 and pyrethroidL6	0
☐	L8	L5 and pyrethroid	34
☐	L9	L8 and composition	34
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☐	L7	l5 and pyrethroidL6	0
☐	L8	L5 and pyrethroid	34
☐	L9	L8 and composition	34
☐	L10	L9	34

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